Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2000

California

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases	Disorders
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²	without lost workdays	associated with repeated trauma
All industries including State and local government ³	60.4	27.5	19.8	33.0	34.2
Private industry ³	44.2	21.4	14.6	22.8	27.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³			0.5	0.4	0.3
Minina⁴					
Construction	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods	10.7 7.4 3.3	5.3 3.6 1.7	2.6 1.6 1.0	5.3 3.7 1.6	7.9 5.4 2.4
Transportation and public utilities⁴	4.0	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade Retail trade	8.1 2.0 6.1	4.0 2.7	3.4 2.3	4.1 0.7 3.4	3.8 2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.1	2.2	1.4	2.9	3.9
Services	14.2	6.4	4.8	7.9	8.0
State and local government	16.2	6.1	5.2	10.1	7.1
State government					
Local government	11.4	4.0	3.4	7.4	4.4

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days way from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁻⁻ Indicates data not available.